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**(54) Injectable composition for the
treatment of helminthiasis and
clostridial diseases in animals**

**(57) Injectable compositions com-
prise tetramisole or its laevorotatory
isomer and a vaccine preferably
Clostridial vaccine or mixture of (i.e.
a multivalent) Clostridial vaccines
and are used for the treatment of
sheep and cattle to combat helmin-
thiasis and Clostridial diseases.**

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SPECIFICATION

Injectable composition for the treatment of helminthiasis and clostridial diseases in animals

- 5 This invention relates to a new composition of matter comprising the imidazo[2,1-b]thiazole tetramisole and a vaccine and to processes for its use; in particular it relates to a stable composition suitable for administration by injection and to its use in the treatment of helminthiasis and Clostridial diseases in warm-blooded animals.
- 10 D,L-2,3,5,6-tetrahydro-6-phenylimidazo[2,1-b]thiazole, hereinafter referred to as D,L-tetramisole, and its pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts are potent anthelmintic agents and the laevorotatory isomer, hereinafter referred to as L-tetramisole, is responsible for all or most of the anthelmintic activity, at least in ruminants such as sheep or cattle. One of the preferred methods for administration of tetramisole is by subcutaneous injection of an aqueous solution
- 15 and our Australian Patents No 440,746 and 450,036 disclose aqueous formulations suitable for administration by injection.
- Vaccines are widely used to protect warm-blooded animals from a wide range of diseases. Anaerobic vaccines have proved to be of considerable importance in the prevention of a number of common diseases of domestic animals such as cattle, sheep, pigs and fowl. Of particular
- 20 importance have been anaerobic vaccines for the prevention of Clostridial diseases such as, for example, Pulpy Kidney (Enterotoxaemia), Blackleg, Malignant Oedema (blood poisoning), Tetanus and Black disease, in sheep and cattle.
- Although in the past both tetramisole and vaccines have been administered to animals by subcutaneous injection they have always been administered separately because it was hitherto
- 25 believed to be impossible to combine a vaccine and tetramisole in a stable aqueous formulation suitable for injection because of the different stability requirements for aqueous tetramisole formulation and vaccine formulations.
- Tetramisole readily undergoes base-catalysed hydrolysis to an inactive derivative and as a result aqueous tetramisole solutions are adjusted to an acid pH to prevent loss of the active
- 30 ingredient. The aqueous formulations disclosed in Australian Patents No 440,746 and 450,036 are adjusted to a pH of less than 4, preferably approximately 3.5, to provide the formulations with the required storage stability.
- In contrast, it is well known that in order to maintain their activity vaccines should not be subjected to a pH of less than 6.0 or more than 7.0 and that as a general rule vaccines are
- 35 unstable at low pH conditions which promote the denaturing of proteins. For example, J R Hepple in "International Symposium on Adjuvants of Immunity, Utrecht 1966; Symp. Series Immunobiol. Standard", Vol 6 pp. 173-180, Karger, Basel/New York 1967, reports that with Clostridial vaccines it is important to maintain the pH in the range 6.1 to 6.4. Too high a pH results in desorption of the antigen from the carrier while at low pH's denaturing of the antigens
- 40 can occur, *Clostridium perfringens* type B and *Clostridium septicum* being sensitive to pH values below 6.0.
- Furthermore, when formulated as an aqueous injectable solution tetramisole is preferably in the form of the hydrochloride, citrate, tartrate or more preferably the dihydrogen phosphate salt and may be accompanied by water soluble therapeutically acceptable salts, particularly the
- 45 sodium or potassium salts of citric, tartaric or phosphoric acid, in order to prevent or reduce adverse tissue reaction at the site of injection. Vaccines on the other hand are in general incompatible with certain anions such as citrate, phosphate and sulfate because these anions can cause the elution of the antigen from the carrier adjuvant to which it is reversibly bound, thereby inactivating the vaccine or reducing its storage stability.
- 50 The abovementioned apparently incompatible formulation requirements for injectable compositions of tetramisole and vaccines has meant that tetramisole has not previously been combined with a vaccine in the one formulation suitable for administration to warm-blooded animals by subcutaneous injection. We have now surprisingly found that tetramisole and vaccines may be combined in one formulation suitable for subcutaneous injection without adversely affecting
- 55 either the efficacy or the stability of the tetramisole or the vaccine.
- Accordingly, the invention provides an acidic aqueous composition, which is therapeutically acceptable to warm blooded animals by injection, said composition comprising a tetramisole salt or a laevorotatory tetramisole salt and a vaccine.
- Preferably the tetramisole is in the form of a salt of the laevorotatory isomer. (L-tetramisole or
- 60 levamisole).
- Suitable L-tetramisole salts include the hydrochloride, acetate, citrate, tartrate and phosphate salts. Preferably the tetramisole is in the form of the L-tetramisole dihydrogen phosphate salt.
- Suitable vaccines include anaerobic vaccines and in particular anaerobic vaccines for the prevention of Clostridial diseases in sheep and cattle. Suitable vaccines include the Clostridial
- 65 vaccines described in the paper by J R Hepple referred to above and the references cited

therein. Such vaccines include, for example, those which contain antigens prepared from strains of *Clostridia* such as *Clostridium welchii* (*Clostridium perfringens*) types B, C and D), *Clostridium septicum*, *Clostridium tetani*, *Clostridium chauvoei* and *Clostridium novyi* (*Clostridium oedemati-*
 5 (*enterotoxaemia*), Malignant Oedema (blood poisoning), Tetanus, Blackleg disease and Black
 disease, and combinations of one or more of those antigens.

As hereinbefore discussed, aqueous tetramisole solutions are preferable adjusted to an acid
 pH to prevent the hydrolysis of the tetramisole to an inactive derivative. Accordingly, the
 injectable compositions of the invention are preferably adjusted to an acid pH in the range from
 10 2.0 to 6.0, and more preferably to a pH in the range from 3.0 to 4.0, by the addition of an
 acid having a therapeutically acceptable anion such as, for example, hydrochloric, tartaric, citric,
 or preferably phosphoric acid.

The injectable compositions of the invention may also comprise therapeutically acceptable
 salts such as, for example, the sodium salts of citric, tartaric or phosphoric acid or mixtures
 15 thereof in order to prevent or reduce the incidence of adverse tissue reaction. If present, the
 therapeutically acceptable salts are preferably at a concentration equivalent to from 0.1 to 0.15
 moles per litre of solution.

Vaccines are normally prepared and stabilized in the presence of additives known as vaccine
 adjuvants. Thus the injectable compositions of the invention preferably comprise pharmaceuti-
 20 cally acceptable adjuvants and/or preservatives including antigen carriers.

Suitable adjuvants include potassium alum, protamine, aluminium phosphate, aluminium
 hydroxide, calcium phosphate, glycerol, sorbitol, propylene glycol, carboxyvinyl polymers
 available under the Trade Mark "Carbopol" and bearing the designation 934, 940 and 941,
 Freund's universal adjuvant, soluble diethylaminoethyl (DEAE) dextran, saponin, "Quil-A",
 25 sodium chloride solution, and the fixed oils and synthetic esters of higher fatty acids which are
 known to be effective adjuvants.

Suitable preservatives include phenol, formaldehyde, propylene glycol, glycerol, esters of *p*-
 hydroxybenzoic acid, benzoic acid and its sodium salt, hexachlorophene, quaternary germicides
 and thiomersal as such or in the form in which it is available under the Trade Mark
 30 "Merthiolate".

In preparing the injectable compositions of the invention it has been found preferable to
 formulate the vaccine and tetramisole components separately in the normal manner and then to
 mix the two components and then to adjust the pH of the combined vaccine-tetramisole
 composition before storage and subsequent use. In contrast to all expectations it has been found
 35 that the injectable compositions of the invention prepared in this fashion and adjusted to an acid
 pH do not precipitate vaccine toxoids and the activity of both the vaccine component and the
 tetramisole component is maintained on storage.

In view of the known incompatible requirements for the formulation on the one hand of stable
 aqueous compositions of tetramisole and on the other hand stable vaccine compositions the
 40 present invention of a stable combined tetramisole-vaccine composition is completely unex-
 pected. Moreover, it should be noted that the compositions of the invention are not merely
 stable for a short period of time after preparation. The efficacy of the compositions is unimpaired
 after long storage under the conditions normally employed to store vaccines.

The injectable compositions of the invention comprising a (L-) tetramisole salt and a Clostridial
 45 vaccine have been found to be effective in killing helminths in warm-blooded animals and in
 vaccinating said animals against Clostridial diseases when administered parenterally to said
 animals. Accordingly in a further aspect the invention provides a process for combatting
 helminthiasis and Clostridial diseases in warm-blooded animals by the parenteral administration
 of a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising a tetramisole salt or a
 50 laevorotatory tetramisole salt and a Clostridial vaccine.

The term "parenteral" is used herein to mean intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous
 injection. Preferably the compositions are administered according to the process of the invention
 by subcutaneous injection.

The process of the invention is particularly suitable for the treatment of large farm animals
 55 such as sheep and cattle. However, the process may also be used to treat helminthiasis and
 Clostridial diseases in other domestic, farm and laboratory animals.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that the process of the invention offers the
 advantage of being able to treat a warm-blooded animal with an anthelmintic and a vaccine in
 the one operation with important savings in labour costs. This advantage may be put to
 60 particular benefit in the treatment of pregnant ewes before lambing. In the past, the
 conventional procedure has been to treat pregnant ewes with an anthelmintic 4 to 6 weeks
 before lambing and then to treat the ewes with a Clostridial vaccine 2 weeks before lambing. It
 has now been found that these two operations can be combined by treating pregnant ewes with
 a composition of the invention comprising a (L-) tetramisole salt and a Clostridial vaccine 4 to 6
 65 weeks before lambing.

When formulated into a composition of the invention no loss in activity has been observed in either the tetramisole component or the vaccine component. Therefore, the compositions are preferably formulated to contain, in a suitable dosage volume, the dose of (L-) tetramisole and the dose of vaccine usually employed in the treatment of that particular animal when the (L-) tetramisole and the vaccine are parenterally administered separately, as single therapeutic agents.

Such dose rates vary with the animal being treated and the specific (L-) tetramisole salt and vaccine being used. However, in general L-tetramisole is administered at a dose rate of approximately 5 to 10 mg (calculated as the free base) per kilogram of animal bodyweight, D,L-tetramisole is administered at a dose rate of approximately 10 to 17 mg (calculated as the free base) per kilogram of animal body weight and in general vaccine preparations have been standardized to a dose volume of 2 ml for sheep and 4 ml for cattle for mono-, di-, tri- tetra- and multivalent vaccines.

In combatting diseases by vaccination it is usual to administer two doses of vaccine the second dose being administered at least four weeks after the first dose. Thus in order to optimize the protection afforded by the vaccine component of the composition of the invention it is preferable to repeat the parenteral administration of a therapeutically effective amount of the composition at least four weeks later.

The compositions of the invention may comprise, in addition to the components hereinbefore defined: other pharmaceutically therapeutic agents such as, for example, flukicides, selenium (to combat white muscle disease) and systemically active pesticides; additives to improve the shelf life of the composition; buffering agents; preservatives; and/or additives to prevent or to reduce adverse tissue reaction at the site of the injection.

The invention is now illustrated by, but by no means limited to, the following Examples.

Example 1

In order to evaluate the stability and the efficacy of the tetramisole-clostridial vaccine compositions of the invention injectable compositions A₁, A₂ and A₃ were prepared by admixture of a 7 component Clostridial vaccine comprising antigens prepared from *Clostridium welchii* Type B, *Clostridium welchii* Type C, *Clostridium welchii* Type D, *Clostridium septicum*, *Clostridium tetani*, *Clostridium chauvoei* and *Clostridium novyi* Type B [available from ICI Tasman Limited under the name "Tasvax" 7 ("Tasvax" is a Trade Mark)] and an aqueous sterile filtered solution of L-tetramisole dihydrogen phosphate (17.6% w/v free base) and adjustment of the pH of the composition to the required level before storage and subsequent use. The make up of the test compositions and the control compositions are detailed in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1

Composition + No	Vaccine Component Volume (ml); pH		Tetramisole Component Volume (ml); pH		pH of Composition
A ₁	500;	3.75	425;	3.5	3.55
A ₂	500;	5.35	425;	5.0	5.3
A ₃	500	6.05	425;	5.9	6.0
Control 1	500	6.3	—	—	—
Control 2	—	—	500*;	3.45	—

+ After formulation each composition was stored at 4° to 6°C in a glass bottle

* L-tetramisole dihydrogen phosphate of free base concentration 6.8% w/v.

Example 2

Each of the compositions and control compositions detailed in Table 1 above was tested for efficacy by injection into 2 sheep following the dosing schedule detailed in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2.

Day	Operation	
5	0	Compositions formulated
	(a)	Sheep tagged; Blood serum sample taken; Faecal egg count made
	(b)	Sheep injected as follows:
10		Composition A ₁ 3.5 ml
		Composition A ₂ 3.5 ml
		Composition A ₃ 3.5 ml
		Control composition 1 2.0 ml
		Control composition 2 4.0 ml
15	4	Faecal egg count made
	43	(a) Faecal egg count made
		(b) Injections given on Day 1 repeated
	46	Faecal egg count made
	57	Blood serum sample taken
20		

The anthelmintic activity of the test compositions was evaluated by measuring the faecal egg count of the sheep before and after treatment and the results are presented in Table 3 below. It should be noted that the sheep were reinfected by helminths between treatments.

TABLE 3

Test	Faecal Egg Count				
	Day 1	Day 4	Day 43	Day 46	
30	Composition				30
	A ₁	500	0	1200	0
	A ₁	200	0	1600	0
	A ₂	350	0	1100	0
35	A ₂	100	0	800	0
	A ₃	50	0	1900	0
	A ₃	150	0	3350	0
	Control 1	100	200	1350	700
	Control 1	750	1100	850	1100
40	Control 2	750	0	900	0
	Control 2	350	0	2450	0

The antigenicity of the vaccines was evaluated by assaying the blood serum samples taken at day 57 for *Clostridium perfringens* Type C (*Clostridium welchii* Type C; common name—lamb dysentery); *Clostridium perfringens* Type D (*Clostridium welchii* Type D; common name—pulpy kidney); *Clostridium novyi* Type B (*Clostridium oedematiens* Type B; common name—Black disease) and *Clostridium tetani* (common name—tetanus) antitoxins using conventional assay methods using mice. The results are presented in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4

5	Test Compositions	Antitoxin Titre ⁺ (units/ml)				5
		LD	PK	BD	TET	
	A ₁	>27	13-16	>13.5	>13.5	
	A ₁	13-27	32-40	8-13.5	8-13	
10	A ₂	13-27	13-16	>13.5	>13	10
	A ₂	<5	3.2	3-8	<3	
	A ₃	13-27	20-28	8-13	3-8	
	A ₃	5-13	6.6	3-8	3-8	
	Control 1	<5	20-27	8-13.5	8	
15	Control 1	5-13	20-27	8-13.5	8-13	15
	Control 2	<5	<0.7	<3.3	—	
	Control 2	<5	2-3	<3.3	—	
+ LD—lamb dysentery						
PK—pulpy kidney						
BD—Black disease						
TET—tetanus						

Example 3

- 25 After storage for 6 months at a temperature of 4°C the compositions A₁ and A₃ and control compositions Control 1 (C₁) and Control 2 (C₂), prepared as detailed in Example 1, were tested for efficacy by injection into sheep following the dosing schedule detailed in Table 5 below. Each composition was tested on 40 sheep with a control group of six sheep not being treated.

TABLE 5

Day	Operation	
1	(a) Blood serum sample taken	
35	(b) Group A ₁ sheep injected with 3.5 ml of Composition A ₁	35
	Group A ₃ sheep injected with 3.5 ml of Composition A ₃	
40	Group C ₁ sheep injected with 2.0 ml of Composition C ₁	40
	Group C ₂ sheep injected with 4.0 ml of Composition C ₂	
42	(a) Blood serum sample taken	
45	(b) Injections given on Day 1 were repeated	45
56	Blood serum sample taken	
98	Blood serum sample taken	

- 50 The antigenicity of the vaccines was evaluated by assaying the blood serum samples taken at days 56 and 98 for *Clostridium perfringens* Type D (*Clostridium welchii* Type D; common name—pulpy kidney), *Clostridium septicum* (common name—malignant oedemia), *Clostridium novyi* Type B (*Clostridium oedematiens* Type B; common name—Black disease), *Clostridium tetani* (common name—tetanus) and *Clostridium perfringens* Type C (*Clostridium welchii* Type C; common name—lamb dysentery). The antitoxin titres on the pooled serum samples from the 40 sheep in each group were determined by conventional assay methods using mice. The results are presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6

5	Test Composition	Day of Bleed	Antitoxin Titre* (units/ml)					5
			PK	MO	BD	TET	LD	
	A ₁	56	16-20	13.3-16	27-32	20-26.7	26-32	
	A ₁	98	3.2-4.0	2-4	4-5.3	3.2-4	2-4	
10	A ₃	56	6.65-8.0	5.3	10-13.3	13.3-16	10-13.3	10
	A ₃	98	1-2	0.67-1.0	1-2	1-2	0.67	
	C ₁	56	5-6.65	4	20-27	13.3	8-10	
	C ₁	98	0.67-1.0	0.67-1.0	2	1-2	0.67-1.0	
	C ₂	56	<0.67	<0.67	<0.67	<0.67	<0.67	
15	Untreated	56	<0.67	<0.67	<0.67	<0.67	<0.67	15

+ PK-pulpy kidney
 MO-malignant oedemia
 BD-Black disease
 TET-tetanus
 LD-lamb dysentery

20 20

The only meaningful test available to determine the effectiveness of the vaccination against *Clostridium chauvoei* (blackleg) is by direct challenge with a living culture or spore suspension.
 25 After completion of the dosing and bleeding schedule in Table 5 above five sheep from each of the groups injected with Test Compositions A₁ and C₁ were injected intramuscularly with 2 ml of an 18 hour culture of *Clostridium chauvoei* (strain F6028) containing 2.5% calcium chloride solution. Two of the untreated controls were injected with one tenth, and one of the untreated controls was injected with one hundredth, of the dose injected into the vaccinated sheep.
 30 Within 24 hours of the challenge with *Clostridium chauvoei* the three unvaccinated controls had died while the ten vaccinated sheep survived the direct challenge. 30

Example 4

This example demonstrates the preparation of compositions of the invention comprising a 5 component Clostridial vaccine and L-tetramisole dihydrogen phosphate. 35

A pentavalent Clostridial vaccine (Control 3) comprising antigens prepared from *Clostridium welchii* type D, *Clostridium chauvoei*, *Clostridium septicum*, *Clostridium oedematiens* and *Clostridium tetani* (500 parts containing 0.53 standard dose units per part) was combined with an aqueous solution of L-tetramisole dihydrogen phosphate (400 parts containing 15.3% w/v L-tetramisole calculated as the free base) and the pH of the resulting composition was adjusted to 3.5 by the addition of phosphoric acid. The composition (code number A₄) contained 0.29 standard dose units of vaccine per ml and 68 mg per ml of L-tetramisole (calculated as the free base). 40

The above procedure was repeated by combining the pentavalent Clostridial vaccine (Control 3; 500 parts containing 0.53 standard dose units per ml) with an aqueous solution of L-tetramisole dihydrogen phosphate (350 parts containing 18.2% w/v L-tetramisole calculated as the free base) and the pH of the resulting composition was adjusted to 3.5 by the addition of phosphoric acid. The composition (code number A₅) contained 0.31 standard dose unit of vaccine per ml and 75 mg/ml of L-tetramisole (calculated as the free base). 45

The above procedure was repeated by combining the pentavalent Clostridial vaccine (Control 3; 500 parts containing 0.53 standard dose units per ml) with an aqueous solution of L-tetramisole dihydrogen phosphate (560 parts containing 11.4% w/v L-tetramisole calculated as the free base) and the pH of the solution was adjusted to 3.5 by the addition of phosphoric acid. The composition (code number A₆) contained 0.25 standard dose units of vaccine per ml and 60.2 mg/ml of L-tetramisole (calculated as the free base). 50 55

Example 5

This Example demonstrates the preparation of a composition of the invention comprising a 5 component Clostridial vaccine and the hydrochloride salt of L-tetramisole. 60

A pentavalent Clostridial vaccine (Control 3) comprising antigens prepared from *Clostridium welchii* type D, *Clostridium chauvoei*, *Clostridium septicum*, *Clostridium oedematiens* and *Clostridium tetani* (500 parts containing 0.53 standard dose units per part) was combined with an aqueous solution of the hydrochloride salt of L-tetramisole (560 parts containing 11.4% w/v L-tetramisole calculated as the free base) and the pH of the solution was adjusted to 3.5 by the addition of hydrochloric acid. The composition (code number A₇) contained 0.25 standard dose 65

units of vaccine per ml and 60.2 mg/ml of L-tetramisole (calculated as the free base).

Example 6

This Example demonstrates the antigenic efficacy of the compositions of the invention after prolonged storage. 5

Immediately after preparation the antigenicity of composition A₁, prepared as described in Example 1, was tested in laboratory rabbits (Test No 1). Each rabbit was injected on day 0 with 2.0 ml of composition A₁ and the injection was repeated 42 days later. After 2 weeks (day 56) a blood sample was taken from each rabbit and the antitoxin titres of the pooled samples were determined by conventional assay methods. 10

After storage for a period of 9 months at a temperature of approximately 4°C the antigenicity of composition A₁ was retested (Test No 2) in laboratory rabbits following the procedure described above with the exception that the amount of composition A₁ injected on each of days 0 and 42 was reduced from 2.0 to 1.4 ml (30% reduction in dose).

The results are presented in Table 7, the code for the antitoxins assayed being the same as that used in Example 3 Table 6. 15

TABLE 7

Test No	Dose Size	Antitoxin Titre (units/ml)				
		PK	MO	BD	TET	LD
1	2 × 2 ml	6.6	6.4-8.0	5.3-6.4	6.6-8.0	20-27
2	2 × 1.4 ml	5-6.6	5-6.6	4-5	6.6	6.6-8.0

Example 7

This Example demonstrates the anthelmintic efficacy of the compositions of the invention. 30
To ensure that the compositions were tested in heavily infected animals Merino weaners harbouring a heavy naturally acquired parasitic infection were chosen and further infected with larvae of the species *Ostertagia* and *Trichostrongylus*. The nematode infections were allowed to reach maturity and the sheep were divided into four groups of eight animals each, the division being made on the basis of faecal egg count to ensure that the groups had a similar mean infection. The sheep were weighed and treated, on the basis of their weight, with sufficient test composition to ensure a dose rate of 6.0 mg per kg of animal body weight of L-tetramisole base. The four groups were treated as follows: 35

Group 1—Control (no treatment)

Group 2—L-tetramisole dihydrogen phosphate (6.0% w/v base)

Group 3—Composition A₄ (Example 4) 40

Group 4—Composition A₅ (Example 4) which had been stored for 6 months at a temperature of approximately 4°C.

The compositions were administered by subcutaneous injection into the neck. The animals were slaughtered 4 to 5 days after treatment and the parasites in the abomasum, small intestine, large intestine and lungs were counted. 45

The total and the mean parasite counts for each Group are presented in Table 8 in which the parasites are coded as follows:

- H — *Haemonchus*
- 50 O — *Ostertagia*
- TA — *Trichostrongylus axei*
- I — Immature parasites
- TR — *Trichostrongylus spp*
- N — *Nematodirus spp*
- 55 C — *Cooperia oncophora*
- CH — *Chabertia*
- OE — *Oesphogostomum venulosum*
- D — *Dictyocaulus* (lungworm)

TABLE 8a
Parasite Count—Abomasum

5	Group	Count	Parasite				5
			H	O	TA	I	
10	Group 1	Total	1260	26070	16100	9500	10
		Mean	157	3260	2012	1187	
		% Efficiency	—	—	—	—	
15	Group 2	Total	0	390	170	1100	15
		Mean	0	98	21	137	
		% Efficiency	100	97.1	99.9	88.5	
20	Group 3	Total	0	750	360	950	20
		Mean	0	94	45	119	
		% Efficiency	100	97.2	97.8	90.0	
25	Group 4	Total	0	800	330	300	25
		Mean	0	100	41	37	
		% Efficiency	100	97.0	98.0	96.9	

Table 8b
Parasite Count—Small Intestine

25	Group	Count	Parasite			25
			TR	N	C	
30	Group 1	Total	31600	10360	19960	30
		Mean	3950	1295	2495	
		% Efficiency	—	—	—	
35	Group 2	Total	30	0	0	35
		Mean	4	0	0	
		% Efficiency	99.9	100	100	
40	Group 3	Total	30	110	0	40
		Mean	4	14	0	
		% Efficiency	99.9	99.9	100	
45	Group 4	Total	40	40	0	45
		Mean	5	5	0	
		% Efficiency	99.9	99.6	100	

TABLE 8c
Parasite Count—Large Intestine and Lung

5	Group	Count	Parasite— Large Intestine		Parasite— Lung	5
			CH	OE	D	
10	Group 1	Total	0	1364	70	10
		Mean	0	170	9	
		% Efficiency	—	—	—	
15	Group 2	Total	0	1	2	15
		Mean	0	0.12	0.25	
		% Efficiency	—	99.9	97.3	
20	Group 3	Total	0	6	0	20
		Mean	0	0.75	0	
		% Efficiency	—	99.6	100	
20	Group 4	Total	0	2	0	20
		Mean	0	0.25	0	
		% Efficiency	—	99.9	100	

Example 8

25 This Example demonstrates the antigenic efficacy of the compositions of the invention in cattle. 25

Three months old cattle which had not previously been vaccinated were selected and divided into four groups. The cattle in each group were treated on day 0 and again on day 28 by subcutaneous injection with composition A₆ (Example 4) or the standard pentavalent vaccine (Control 3) used in the preparation of composition A₆ (Example 4) as follows: 30

Group 1—Standard vaccine Control 3; dose 4.0 ml (normal cattle dose)

Group 2—Composition A₆; dose 4.0 ml (half normal cattle dose)

Group 3—Composition A₆; dose 8.0 ml (normal cattle dose)

Group 4—Composition A₆; dose 16.0 ml (twice normal cattle dose).

35 Two weeks after the final injection (day 42) a blood sample was taken from each of the animals and the antitoxin titres of the pooled sera samples from each Group were determined by conventional assay methods. 35

The results are presented in Table 9, the code for the antitoxins assayed being the same as that used in Example 3 Table 6.

40 40

TABLE 9

45	Group	Antitoxin Titre (units/ml)				45
		PK	MO	BD	TET	
	1	1.0	2.0	10-13	10	
	2	4-5.3	<0.67	6-8	8-10	
	3	8-10	1-2	20-26.7	20-26.7	
50	4	10-13	2-4	26-32	53-64	50

CLAIMS

1. An acidic aqueous composition which is therapeutically acceptable to warm blooded animals by injection said composition comprising a tetramisole salt or a laevorotatory tetramisole salt and a vaccine. 55

2. A composition according to claim 1 wherein said vaccine is an anaerobic vaccine.

3. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein said vaccine is a Clostridial vaccine.

60 4. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3 inclusive wherein said vaccine is a Clostridial vaccine which comprises antigens prepared from Clostridia chosen from the group *Clostridium welchii* type B, *Clostridium welchii* type C, *Clostridium welchii* type D, *Clostridium septicum*, *Clostridium tetani*, *Clostridium chauvoei* and *Clostridium novyi* type B or a combination of one or more of said antigens. 60

65 5. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4 inclusive wherein said tetramisole 65

salt or laevorotatory tetramisole salt is chosen from the hydrochloride, acetate, citrate, tartrate and phosphate salts of laevorotatory tetramisole.

6. A composition according to claim 5 wherein said salt is the hydrochloride salt of laevorotatory tetramisole.

5 7. A composition according to claim 5 wherein said salt is the dihydrogen phosphate salt of laevorotatory tetramisole. 5

8. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 7 inclusive wherein the pH of said composition is in the range from 2.0 to 6.0.

9. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 8 inclusive wherein the pH of said composition is in the range from 3.0 to 4.0. 10

10. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9 inclusive having a pH in the range of from 3 to 4 and comprising the hydrochloride salt of L-tetramisole and vaccine antigens prepared from *Clostridium welchii* type B, *Clostridium welchii* type C, *Clostridium welchii* type D, *Clostridium septicum*, *Clostridium tetani*, *Clostridium chauvoei* and *Clostridium novyi* type B.

15 11. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9 inclusive having a pH in the range of from 3 to 4 and comprising the dihydrogenphosphate salt of L-tetramisole and vaccine antigens prepared from *Clostridium welchii* type B, *Clostridium welchii* type C, *Clostridium welchii* type D, *Clostridium septicum*, *Clostridium tetani*, *Clostridium chauvoei* and *Clostridium novyi* type B. 15

20 12. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 11 inclusive comprising therapeutically acceptable salts chosen from the sodium salts of citric, tartaric and phosphoric acid or mixtures thereof at a concentration equivalent to from 0.1 to 0.15 moles per litre of solution. 20

13. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 12 inclusive comprising pharmaceutically acceptable vaccine adjuvants and/or preservatives.

25 14. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 13 comprising one or more additional medicinal or therapeutic agents. 25

15. A process for combatting helminthiasis and Clostridial diseases in warm-blooded animals which process comprises the parenteral administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising a tetramisole salt or a laevorotatory tetramisole salt and a Clostridial vaccine as defined according to any one of claims 3 to 14 inclusive.

30 16. A process according to claim 15 wherein said warm-blooded animals are sheep. 30

17. A process according to claim 15 wherein said warm-blooded animals are cattle.

18. A process according to claim 16 wherein said composition is administered to pregnant ewes 4 to 6 weeks before lambing.

35 19. A process according to any one of claims 15 to 18 inclusive wherein said composition is administered by subcutaneous injection. 35

20. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 14 inclusive substantially as herein described with reference to any one of Examples 1, 4 or 5.

40 21. A process according to any one of claims 15 to 19 inclusive substantially as herein described with reference to any one of Examples 2, 3 or 6 to 8 inclusive. 40